

# FORD HAS LEAD OVER CUMMINS IN NEBRASKA; BEATS SMITH IN MICH.

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

OMAHA, Neb., April 22.—Henry Ford of Detroit, has again taken the lead from Senator A. B. Cummins of Iowa, in the race for the republican presidential nomination at the Nebraska primaries, according to complete returns from fifty of the ninety-one counties in the state. Late returns gave Ford a lead of less than one hundred. President Wilson was unsupported for the democratic nomination.

Keith Neville has beaten C. W. Bryan for the democratic nomination for governor; Senator G. M. Hitchcock was renominated for senator on the democratic ticket and William Jennings Bryan has been beaten for delegate-at-large to the democratic national convention.

## Michigan for Ford

LANSING, Mich., April 22.—Henry Ford of Detroit, was the choice of 5,188 more Michigan voters for the republican preferential nomination for president than was United States Senator William A. Smith of Grand Rapids at the recent statewide primary. Official primary figures were made public here tonight by the state canvassing board.

## ABANDONMENT OF MAN HUNT IS FORECAST

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plans never has been revealed, but it generally is understood that they contemplated a virtual military occupation of all that part of northern Mexico in which the bandits might seek refuge. A big army would have been required and the whole territory would have been swept thoroughly so that no Villa follower could escape.

## Scott's Work Done

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 22.—Major General Hugh L. Scott had practically concluded late today the mission on which he was sent here by the secretary of war. It was said he probably would depart tomorrow for Washington. He will make to the secretary a personal report on which it is believed by headquarters officers the administration will base its decision whether the American troops are to remain in Mexico or to come out.

Since his arrival here last night, General Scott has been with General Funston almost constantly. Together they have reached such reports as came from the base at Columbus, from officers along the line of communication and from General Pershing. None of these indicated fresh activity by the American forces but preparation for attack was indicated and General Scott gained at first hand an idea of the defensive attitude the positive expedition has assumed.

General Funston and his staff placed before the chief of staff every communication received and in addition to that record, provided him with such other evidence verbal and written that bore on the case. As to the conclusions General Scott has reached and the nature of the report he would make, he was non-committal. He was asked if it had been decided to withdraw the troops and replied: "We have not reached a conclusion."

He nodded his head toward General Funston when he said "we."

General Funston placed before the chief of staff all the reports from General Pershing already sent to Washington in which General Pershing is known to have applied for more troops and for radical changes in operations. These and other reports set forth with specific clearness the embarrassment which the troops have met from Carranza minor officials and from Carranza troops and the unmistakable lack of cooperation.

General Scott was also given opportunity to learn just how and why the expedition was forced into a defensive position instead of continuing the pursuit of Villa, who now appears to have escaped into the districts beyond the farthest advanced detachment of General Pershing's command. There was at his hand the evidence that the mayor of Parral had served on Colonel W. C. Brown, at Santa Cruz, an ultimatum after the fight at Parral that he must not advance another soldier southward.

Reviewing the transportation problem, reports from General Pershing and others made apparent the oddity of maintaining a 400 mile winding line of communication guarded by thousands of troops when a much shorter route could be used, relieving for more active duty at the front a great part of the punitive force.

It was regarded here as possible that General Funston would concur in a report stating that the capture of Villa with the present organization operating along the same line was improbable.

"In view of the protest by Carranza and the evident antagonism encountered it also has become evident that increased activity probably would be met with formal armed opposition by the de facto government troops. In these conditions, army men here take it for granted that the chief of staff will concur, thus making it necessary for the administration to decide at an early date the nature of future operations in Mexico.

The total republican vote for president was: Ford, 53,088; Smith, 77,872; William G. Simpson, Detroit, 14,365; Theodore Roosevelt, 1,074; Justice Charles E. Hughes, 302.

President Wilson, who was not officially opposed for the democratic nomination, 84,704 votes. William Jennings Bryan led a scattering field of candidates whose names were written in the ballot. He was given 124 votes. Henry Ford received 55, and Theodore Roosevelt got 20.

## Result in Montana

HELENA, Mont., April 22.—Returns received today from yesterday's preferential primary showed no appreciable change in the standing of the presidential candidate. United States A. B. Cummins of Iowa was leading Theodore Roosevelt whose name was written on the ballot by voters, by a slightly decreased margin.

President Wilson, who was unsupported, continued to pool about twice the vote that was cast for the republican candidates. It may be three days before the entire vote can be tabulated as many of the precincts are far from a railroad. The state vote was fifteen per cent of the registered.

operations continued today and more of the 2,300 troops ordered to Columbus by General Funston arrived at the frontier base. No additional troops had been ordered into this department to take their places on the border patrol, but such forces, it was learned later, had been requested by General Funston.

## More Troops Cross Border

EL PASO, Tex., April 22.—The crossing of additional American troops into Mexico from Columbus today caused a feeling of approaching dismay among Mexican officials in Juarez who were previously convinced that General Pershing's expedition was on the point of withdrawal. General Gavira, the Juarez commander, was frank in his expressions of concern.

"I do not understand why additional troops are being sent in," he said. "I understand that the American government was seriously considering the withdrawal of its forces and this move puzzles me. I confess it causes me some anxiety as I fear it will have an unfavorable effect on the Mexican people who will not be able to understand it any better than I."

American army officers here, while refusing to express a definite opinion on the troop movement, pointed out that it did not necessarily mean that the idea of recalling the Pershing expedition had been abandoned. One officer offered this as a possible explanation: "We all realize that if the American troops begin to withdraw, it may excite the various bands of Villistas who are still roaming about northern Mexico and who will undoubtedly conclude that the Americans are leaving because they have been defeated. This may easily incite them to attacks on our line of communications which is very poorly protected. The additional troops sent in may be merely intended as a guard for our communications in the event of withdrawal."

There is little question that the officers here generally believe that withdrawal is probable. Some of them have privately expressed the opinion that General Pershing has already taken the preliminary steps in the concentration of his columns at three or four points a move which will enable him to evacuate the more dangerous points of occupation with a minimum delay after he receives his orders from Washington.

Deer anxiety was shown here today over the grave economic conditions in Mexico. Carranza money suffered a new decline today being quoted in a local broker's office at one and three quarter cents on the dollar. Americans arriving from the interior are unanimous in their statements that the situation of the de facto government is becoming exceedingly precarious and that in every city they passed through food riots were almost a daily occurrence.

One American who arrived here from Durango City described the conditions in that state as terrible. He said that the country people were flocking into the cities by thousands, there being nothing left to eat in the bandit ravaged countryside.

"In Durango City," he said, "you could not get a room for love or money. The city has a normal population of about 25,000 but today it must have double that number. There were eight or ten food riots in the week that I was there. The rioters were savage in their desperation and the women were the worst. I do not know a man in Mexico who can handle the situation but it is certain that the people will flock to the standard of any revolutionist who shows any strength and capacity."

"The feeling against Americans is running very high and has been tremendously increased by the Farral incident. The Durango City papers published lurid accounts of what had happened. They said the 'gringos' had murdered six hundred women and children and had fled like cowards when the Mexican soldiers attacked them. These stories are implicitly believed by the people and have caused a situation which is making it very dangerous for an American to remain in the interior. I have come out after spending fifteen years there and I know others who have spent twice that time who are leaving too."

Reports reached here tonight that serious rioting had broken out in Mexico City. These reports came from Mexican sources and were, as usual, impossible to confirm.

## Quiet at the Base

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 22.—Six of the eight aeroplanes which have been used by the expeditionary fliers in Mexico have been destroyed as worthless junk. It was learned here tonight. Two of the planes, flown here earlier in the week, was now undergoing repairs. With the halt in field operations it was determined that none of the planes

remaining in Mexico could be flown and all were burned. Captain B. D. Fulois, commanding the first aero squadron, and his entire command are now on their way here from the field in motor cars to supervise, equip and prepare planes for service in the high altitudes of Mexico.

American troops in the field are utilizing their time during the halt in operations in strengthening their positions, detachments being concentrated at strategic points. The line of communication, extending thinly almost five hundred miles south of the border, also is being strengthened by the dispatch of additional forces from Columbus, a detachment of negro infantry going forward today.

General Pershing's army continued inactive today and quiet was reported all along the American line. The expeditionary commander with his staff, have established headquarters at Namiquipa, that he may be in close communication with General Hugh L. Scott, and General Frederick Funston in San Antonio. Messages from some of the advanced expeditionary columns were sent to General Pershing today over the Mexican telegraph lines to Juarez being relayed from there to Columbus and from there to Namiquipa by army wireless, thus traveling almost in a circle. The contents of these dispatches were not revealed here.

## The Report Forwarded

SAN ANTONIO, April 22.—General Scott and General Funston sent to the war department today what was said to be a joint telegraphic report, as a result of their discussion of the Mexican situation. Neither would discuss its character, but it was taken as an indication that they were in accord on recommendations that General Scott will make to Secretary of War Baker when he arrives in Washington.

## The Report Arrives

WASHINGTON, April 22.—A long code dispatch from the border reached Washington late tonight, and Secretary Baker remained at the war department until long after midnight waiting for it to become decoded. While no announcement was made, it generally was understood the dispatch was the report drawn up by General Scott after a conference with General Funston.

Secretary Baker said that it would be impossible to make any announcement regarding the contents of the message until tomorrow. He will go to the department at 10 o'clock Sunday morning, and he indicated he must be able then to make some statement as to General Scott's recommendation.

## More Trouble at Parral

EL PASO, April 22.—A message was received in Juarez tonight over the Mexican lines, stating that there was trouble at Parral. No details were given, but as it has been previously announced that General Pershing has withdrawn his troops as far north as Satevo, it is presumed that American soldiers are not involved.

## FAIR PLAY FOR ARIZONA

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Arizona corporation commission today petitioned the interstate commerce commission for a general revision of passenger rates from points in Missouri, Nebraska and other middle western states to points in Arizona on the ground that existing rates are unreasonable and discriminate against towns and cities to the advantage of points in Idaho, Montana and other northwestern states.

## IN A MOVING PICTURE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, April 22.—President Wilson joined in a patriotic demonstration on the submarine issue during a vaudeville program at a theater here tonight. Soon after the president entered his box, moving pictures showing him going to the capital to deliver his submarine message to congress were thrown upon the screen. The entire audience stood and cheered while the orchestra played the Star Spangled Banner. The president bowed his acknowledgment. Later he joined in applauding pictures showing the American troops in Mexico.

## NORWEGIAN SHIP SUNK

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] LONDON, April 22, 10:55 p. m.—A Norwegian bark (name not given) says an exchange telegraph company dispatch was sunk by a German submarine. The crew was landed.

## FATAL AUTO ACCIDENT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] VISALIA, Cal., April 22.—Charles Blossom, for thirty years chief forest ranger in the Sierra national forest, and Kenneth Menefee, age 12, were instantly killed near here today when an automobile driven by Blossom overturned. Mrs. Blossom, her six months old baby, Mrs. E. L. Menefee, mother of the dead boy, and Wayne, a younger brother were badly injured.

## FIFTY COSTUME FOR THE BATHING BEACH



## HARD FIGHTING LITTLE RESULT ABOUT VERDUN

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inflicted heavy losses on the Germans. The statement also says a German attack north of Caurette wood in which liquid fire was used was repulsed.

The text of the statement follows: "In Belgium our artillery energetically canonaded the sector east of the Ypres-Puikelm road during an action at this point by British troops."

"West of the Meuse, the enemy during the night attacked our positions on the slopes north of Deadman's hill. The Germans who had succeeded in gaining a foothold in our first line were ejected soon after by a counter attack which won back for us all the terrain previously conquered. Another attack in which liquid fire was used, was delivered against our trenches north of Caurette wood. It was completely repulsed."

"East of the Meuse at the close of yesterday, following an intense bombardment of our lines from the Meuse as far as Fort Vaux, the Germans brought up large bodies of troops in preparation for an attack. Artillery bombardments prevented an advance and caused serious losses to the enemy."

"La Perre Wood there was some fighting between patriots."

"On the rest of the front the night was calm."

## The German Version

BERLIN, April 22. (Via London)—The text of the German official statement today says:

"Western front: On the Lange-marek-Tyres road the English early in the morning attacked the trenches which our patrols captured April 19 re-occupying about one-third of the positions."

"On both sides of La Bassée canal we exploded a few mines with good results."

"Enemy fire upon the towns of Lens and Roye resulted in further victims among the civil population."

"At Roye one child was killed and two women and a child injured."

"The Argonne we destroyed French outpost positions on the hill of La Fille Morte by mine explosions and occupied an extensive crater."

"West of the Meuse the French repeated their efforts in the region of Deadman's hill, twice bombarding with combined artillery and machine gun fire both banks of the river. The third attack broke down with heavy losses."

"Force hand grenade engagements for a trench section in the neighborhood of Caurette wood resulted in our recovering this section. During the night the French again succeeded in obtaining a foothold in this wood."

"East of the Meuse at the Stein-brush (stone quarry) south of Haut-dremont and south of Port Douaumont, there was lively artillery activity, with grenade and bomb fighting. The artillery continued without intermission day and night of its customary local violence on the entire battle front in the Meuse district."

"Eastern theater: Yesterday southeast of Garbunovka there were Russian attacks with sanguinary losses in front of our entanglements."

## Mesopotamia Battle

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 22. (Via London)—The British loss in the battle on the right bank of the Tigris (Mesopotamia) on April 17 was more than 9,000 killed and wounded, according to an official statement issued by the war office today.

The battle occurred at Bessizza. The statement ended with the defeat of the British.

The announcement says: "In the battle at Bessizza on April 17 on the right bank of the Tigris, which ended in the defeat of the enemy, he lost more than 4,000 dead or wounded and 14 machine guns, in addition to one major, two other officers and some soldiers who were captured. The battles on this bank of the Tigris may be summarized as follows:

"Counter attacks which our troops undertook on April 17 in order to recapture the advanced positions of Bessizza lasted seven and one-half hours. Finally both enemy bridges on this front were ejected from their position."

## Turkish Statement

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 22.—(Via London 4:47 p. m.)—A British camp on the Suez canal has been attacked by a Turkish aeroplane, the war office announced today. The aircraft dropped bombs and returned successfully.

On April 20 one of our aeroplanes carried out a flight of 300 kilometers (about 200 miles) over the desert to El Kantara, on the Suez canal, in three hours, and there pelted enemy troops in camp with bombs. The aeroplane returned undamaged.

"Our canal rider detachments surprised a strong cavalry patrol in the neighborhood of the canal. Seven men were killed, the others fled."

"The situation at Kut-el-Amara is unchanged."

"Caucasus front: there have been no battle of importance."

"Some hostile warships appeared from time to time off the coast near Smyrna and bombarded the island of Kiusketa and ports on the coast."

"Enemy aeroplanes flew over Phocaea, a suburb of Smyrna, where some bombs were thrown without effect."

## Stricter Blockade

BERLIN, April 22.—(Wireless to Sayville)—According to a dispatch from Geneva to the Overseas News Agency, it is reported from Lyons, France, that an intensified entente blockade against neutral countries will be begun without any preceding announcement. It is also reported that from today no neutral protest will be answered.

## A British Offer

BERLIN, April 22. (By wireless to Sayville)—According to reports from Geneva says the Overseas News Agency, "Great Britain has offered to relinquish her possession of Tangier if Spain will seize the German ships in Spanish ports and will consent to the closing of the straits of Gibraltar to

all neutral ships, except those flying the Spanish flag."

An Ambulance Society PARIS, April 22.—The chief officers at the fighting front have given notable recognition to the American sanitary transport society known as the Harjes Formation, by the issuance of a formal citation in army orders reading:

"This organization assured during the period of 11 days fighting from the 8th to the 19th of March, with absolute disregard of danger, the transportation of wounded in a zone particularly swept by enemy artillery. Moreover, all its personnel exhibited proof of remarkable devotion and endurance in maintaining throughout nineteen hours daily a maximum service on this unit."

The section comprises about thirty automobiles with American volunteer workers. During the heavy fighting, several of their cars were struck by splinters of shells but no casualty resulted.

## SERBIAN PAPER ON ALIEN SOIL

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

CORFU, Island of Corfu, April 22. (Via Paris)—The publication of the Serbian newspapers Journal Official, which had been suspended since the departure of the Serbian government from Nish, was resumed here today. The first issue contained a long official communication expressing the gratitude of Serbia towards the University of France and the French minister of public instruction for receiving and assuring the education of Serbian children and young men during the war.

"It is undeniable that the situation created by the note is grave, but it is not desperate. We are confident that the government will find a proper answer thereto and the government itself is apparently as sure of it as proved

## THE DUKE STILL SLIDING

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Ted Cann of the New York A. C. wrestled the 500 yard national A. A. U. swimming championship from Duke Kahanamoku of Honolulu in the Missouri Athletic Association tank here tonight. Cann made the distance in 6:32.2-5.

Summary: Ten Cann, N. Y. A. C. first, 6:32.2-5; Duke Kahanamoku, Honolulu, second, 6:35; Herman Laubis, M. A. A., third, 6:46.

## "MALT LIQUOR" MEANS MALT LIQUOR

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] SEATTLE, Wash., April 22.—A memorandum decision handed down by Judge Gillman, in the superior court today holds that the state prohibition law forbidding the sale of "malt liquor" included all liquors of malt origin or containing malt extract.

If Judge Gillman's decision is sustained, sale of all near beer drinks would be stopped.

## DOESN'T STAND GOOD FOR RENT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] PARIS, April 22.—Alexandre Ribot, minister of finance in the chamber of deputies today opposed the measure to indemnify property owners for losses on rents. The finance minister declared that the measure would cost twenty billion francs and that the only losses the government could undertake to indemnify were those immediately resulting following the war.

## ANTAGONISTIC TONE OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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the situation in a dignified and worthy manner. Some of the newspapers including the Tageblatt, the Bourse Gazette and even the Tages Zeitung consider the possibility of Germany attempting to meet the American demands but most of the writers evidently consider this difficult.

The Tages Zeitung comments on the note in a tone of expectancy declaring that the present document is a consistent sequence to the submarine note of February 1915. The American government, it says, from the outset regarded a German victory as against American interest, hence it was something to be combatted. Opposition to the submarine campaign, it declares, both in Washington and London is based on the realization that a relentlessly conducted campaign is one of the most dangerous and successful weapons against Great Britain. Count von Reventlow who writes the article considers that a practically conducted campaign is worth far more than a maintenance of relations on the previous lines between Germany and America and that this weapon far outweighs the disadvantages which could arise from a German-American conflict.

The Centrist Organ Germania says: "It is undeniable that the situation created by the note is grave, but it is not desperate. We are confident that the government will find a proper answer thereto and the government itself is apparently as sure of it as proved

## AN ABORIGINAL SWINDLER

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

SHREVEPORT, La., April 22.—A federal jury today convicted Alexander R. Powell, who claims to be a Choctaw chief, of using the mails to defraud in connection with a movement he initiated to have the Choctaw rolls reopened and the tribal funds redistributed. Sentence was deferred. Powell is said to have operated extensively in Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas and to have amassed a small fortune from his operations. His victims were promised a share of the tribal funds if they would pay him a small enrollment fee and they responded liberally.

by the fact that the text was published immediately."

The Kreuz Zeitung considers the note in contents and manner proof of new testimony of a one-sided and partisan handling of the submarine question, "which we have continually experienced from the American government since the beginning of the submarine campaign." The newspaper declares that it is its opinion that there is no doubt that Germany's attitude toward the notes shows that Washington wants more than a settlement of the Sussex case.

"Each concession," it says, "only postpones the breach and since Germany neither can nor will fulfill the general demands of America, it can only be hoped that the present developments will give Germany a really unlimited freedom of action in the submarine warfare."

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50c Harmony Shampoo . . . 2 for .51	10c Pack Envelopes . . . 2 for .11
35c Box Paper . . . 2 for .36	5c Pencils . . . 2 for .06
10c Thumb Tacks . . . 2 for .11c	25c Pound Paper . . . 2 for .26c
25c Tooth Brush . . . 2 for .26	50c Hair Brush . . . 2 for .51
25c Playing Cards . . . 2 for .26	50c Lather Brush . . . 2 for .51
15c Hand Brushes . . . 2 for .16	25c Hand Brushes . . . 2 for .26
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50c Arbutus Cream . . . 2 for .51	75c Lather Brush . . . 2for .76

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